

Case	Age	Sex	Site	Pathologic	Survival
1	60	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	10 mo
2	65	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	12 mo
3	70	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	18 mo
4	75	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	24 mo
5	80	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	30 mo
6	85	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	36 mo
7	90	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	42 mo
8	95	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	48 mo
9	100	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	54 mo
10	105	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	60 mo
11	110	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	66 mo
12	115	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	72 mo
13	120	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	78 mo
14	125	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	84 mo
15	130	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	90 mo
16	135	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	96 mo
17	140	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	102 mo
18	145	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	108 mo
19	150	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	114 mo
20	155	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	120 mo
21	160	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	126 mo
22	165	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	132 mo
23	170	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	138 mo
24	175	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	144 mo
25	180	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	150 mo
26	185	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	156 mo
27	190	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	162 mo
28	195	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	168 mo
29	200	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	174 mo
30	205	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	180 mo
31	210	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	186 mo
32	215	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	192 mo
33	220	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	198 mo
34	225	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	204 mo
35	230	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	210 mo
36	235	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	216 mo
37	240	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	222 mo
38	245	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	228 mo
39	250	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	234 mo
40	255	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	240 mo
41	260	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	246 mo
42	265	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	252 mo
43	270	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	258 mo
44	275	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	264 mo
45	280	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	270 mo
46	285	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	276 mo
47	290	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	282 mo
48	295	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	288 mo
49	300	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	294 mo
50	305	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	300 mo
51	310	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	306 mo
52	315	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	312 mo
53	320	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	318 mo
54	325	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	324 mo
55	330	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	330 mo
56	335	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	336 mo
57	340	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	342 mo
58	345	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	348 mo
59	350	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	354 mo
60	355	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	360 mo
61	360	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	366 mo
62	365	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	372 mo
63	370	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	378 mo
64	375	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	384 mo
65	380	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	390 mo
66	385	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	396 mo
67	390	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	402 mo
68	395	M	Rectum	Adenocarcinoma	

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## BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

5 The invention relates to digital signal processing. More specifically, the invention relates to a recording technique applicable to a media stream, which provides enhanced editing features.

### 2. Related Art

10 Recording of a media stream, for example an audio stream, has in the past typically been recorded on a continuous tape. At the time recording was to begin, a user would punch in and the tape would begin to record continuously until the user punched out. The subsequent punch in would take up from the point of the  
15 previous punch out. Ultimately, for editing purposes it might be desirable to rewind the tape and record over some portion of it. The result achieved might be for example, a segment of the original recording followed by a segment that was recorded over followed by more of the original recording. In this technique the original recording in the rerecorded segment is lost and cannot be recovered.

20 Accordingly, this type of editing is known as destructive editing.

More recently, the use of computers and more particularly random access storage media in sound recording has significantly changed the format and editing possibilities available. Two such possibilities are non-linear editing and non-  
25 destructive editing. Non-linear editing amounts to the manipulation of pointers to media files. Non-destructive editing requires that all original media files be maintained. This permits edits to be undone, including a record over edit, simply by pointer manipulation. The down side to non-destructive editing is that it uses

more disk space than is represented to the user. In spite of this down side, non-destructive editing has gained wide acceptance.

Figure 1 is a diagram of an example of a prior art non-linear non-destructive editing technique. The user view of a media track is an event list. An event is a software object including a media file ID, an off-set into the media file, and a length from the offset. For example, a first media file 1 might be given ID 1. The event may then have an offset of zero, meaning it starts at the first sample of the media file 1, and a length of ten, meaning that the first ten samples beginning at the offset (here zero) will appear in the user view of the recording. Thus, referring to figure 1, the first media file 1 with ID 1 and a second media file 2 with ID 2 are saved to a random access medium. A <sup>user's</sup> ~~users~~ view 10 of the track is an event list having three events of the form ID, offset, length: 1, 0, 10; 2, 0, 10 and 1, 20, 10. This assumes a length of ten samples which is artificially short for most real world applications, but nevertheless, suitable for illustration. Thus, while the random access device such as a hard disk contains media file 1 in its entirety and media file 2 in its entirety, from the user perspective the track contains the first ten samples of media file 1, followed by rerecorded region 8 containing ten samples of media file 2, which is in turn followed by the last ten samples from media file 1. The dotted lines in media file 1 delimit the rerecorded region 8 from the users perspective.

Notably, the beginning of media file 1 coincides exactly with the punch in point 5 and the end of media file 1 coincides exactly with the punch out point 6. An analogous case exists with respect to media file 2. The punch in point 5 and the punch out point 6 are the points at which the recording device receives the signal to begin recording or end recording respectively. Thus, particularly in the editing context where one is trying to record over a region of an existing track, a high degree

of precision is required to properly time the begin and end of the rerecorded region 8 to achieve the desired effect. Even using nonlinear and nondestructive editing techniques if the punch in is too late or the punch out is too early, media file 2 will need to be discarded and another attempt to record the desired segment will be required.

In view of the foregoing, it would be desirable to be able to accommodate the imprecision of users punching in and punching out, thereby providing enhanced editing possibilities and improved editing efficiency.

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### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**Figure 1** is a diagram of an example of a prior art non-linear non-destructive editing technique.

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**Figure 2** is a block diagram of a system of one embodiment of the invention.

**Figure 3** is a flow chart of buffer operation in one embodiment of the invention after steady state is reached.

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**Figure 4** is a diagram of editing using a media file with the record handles of one embodiment of the invention.

[illegible]

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A method and system for providing enhanced editing capability is disclosed.

As with analog audio technology such as tape machines, most digital media

5 recorders save data from the media input only when explicitly placed in record mode. Normally the desire is that a specific interval of media input be saved to permanent storage. However, if the system is placed in record mode any later than the start of the interval, or taken out of record mode any earlier than the end of the interval, input data near the ends of the interval will be lost. This invention

10 guarantees that media data stays in a buffer for at least a minimum amount of time after it has been received at the input, regardless of whether the system is in record mode or not. When the user enters record mode (punches in) the incoming media input data is designated to be permanently stored on, for example, a hard disk. Additionally, buffered data for the media just prior to the punch in point is also

15 designated to be stored to permanent storage. When the user leaves record mode (punches out) data for a predetermined period of time after punch out is also designated to be permanently stored. The extra media data before the punch in point and after the punch out point are referred to as record handles. From the users view, the audio track does not include the record handles, but the data in the

20 record handles can be accessed by manipulating pointers in the event list to include some, all or none of the record handles (at which point the user view will include the selected portion of the record handle(s)). In this manner, the difficulty of precisely timing the punch in and punch out points is alleviated.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Figure 2 is a block diagram of a system of one embodiment of the invention.

One or more media input streams 11 are provided to a digital signal processor (DSP)

5 13. A one to one correspondence between input streams and DSP's 13 is not required. The DSP 13 continually sources the incoming media to buffer 14. Buffer 14 has portions thereof allocated to accommodate each of the incoming media streams 11. Buffer 14 is also coupled to a bus 19. A host processor 15 is directly coupled to a memory 16 and also coupled to the bus 19. A Small Computer System  
10 Interface (SCSI) controller 17 is coupled to bus 19 and to a mass storage device 20 via a SCSI bus 18. DSP's 13 are also coupled to bus 19.

In one embodiment, bus 19 is a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) bus.

The mass storage device is a removable rotating magnetic disc having a SCSI port.

15 This allows the mass storage device to be readily disconnected and exchanged for a new device thereby limiting the effect of disk space constraints. The buffer 14 is comprised of 32 megabytes of random access memory (RAM). In such system if 16 media input streams and 16 media output streams exist, nominally one megabyte of the buffer will be allocated to each input stream. If the media input stream is a 16-bit  
20 audio stream, one megabyte corresponds to approximately ten seconds of audio data. Typical audio data is either 16-bit or 24-bit audio at 48 kHz. The allocated portion of buffer 14 is further broken down into a number of blocks. A block is equal to a transaction size between the buffer 14 and mass storage 20 device. Because of the overhead of conducting each transaction, it is desirable to make the block size  
25 relatively large. In one embodiment, a 64 kB block size is used. For 16-bit audio at 48kHz, this means each block contains approximately two thirds of a second of audio data. Once the allocated portion of the buffer 14 is full, a steady state condition exists

wherein as each block is filled an oldest block of data in the allocated portion of buffer 14 must be reallocated to be overwritten.

The DSP 13 receiving the media input stream 11 adjusts the input gain,  
5 detects for overflow errors and packs the media data for storage in the buffer 14. In the embodiment discussed above, because while the device is on the buffer is continually receiving new data from the input channel, after approximately ten seconds the portion of buffer 14 allocated to a particular channel will be full and will remain full (e.g., in steady state) throughout the remainder of the recording session.

10 Host processor 15 is responsible for allocation of blocks in the buffer as well as designating blocks in the buffer to be permanently stored. Subsequent to receipt of a punch in signal, blocks of data in the buffer corresponding to a previous user settable interval (e.g., one second by default) of time are tagged for subsequent  
15 permanent storage to the mass storage device. The punch in signal may be received from the user interface, over a network, or via a DSP generated interrupt. Additionally, all blocks between the punch in signal and a next punch out signal will be tagged for permanent storage. Once the punch out signal is received blocks corresponding to a user settable period of time (e.g., one second by default) following  
20 the punch out signal will also be tagged for permanent storage. In this way blocks of data before the punch in signal and data after the punch out signal will be saved to mass storage device 20 when the blocks are checked for reallocation. Thus, mass storage device 20 will contain a media file having a first record handle, an intended record interval, and a second record handle. Notably, the size of the blocks will  
25 likely cause more than the user set amount of data to be permanently stored. However, if the user has designated one second record handle, the system guarantees the extra data saved will be at least one second worth of data.

Typically each record interval is saved to its own media file. However, in some cases a user may punch in, punch out and punch back in again. If the record handles for the record intervals overlap, both intervals will be saved to a common media file and will share a common record handle between them. From the user  
5 view, the common media file appears as two events, one corresponding to each record interval.

**Figure 3** is a flow chart of buffer operation in one embodiment of the invention after steady state is reached. Throughout a recording session media data  
10 is continually flowing into and being saved in the buffer. The system watches for a punch in signal indicating that a record interval is commencing. As used herein a recording session is a period of time that may contain one or more record intervals. A record interval is the period between a punch in and a corresponding punch out. A determination is made, at decision block 101, if a punch in signal has been  
15 received. If it has, at functional block 102, the block(s) of the buffer containing the previous one second of samples from the input stream are tagged for storage. At functional block 103, the current block is tagged for storage. A determination is made, at decision block 104, if the block should be allocated.

20 If a block needs to be reallocated, then at decision block 105, a determination is made if the oldest block of data has been tagged for storage. If it has, at functional block 106, the block is stored to the mass storage device. Otherwise or after storage occurs, the oldest block is reallocated to be overwritten at functional block 107. A determination is then made at decision block 108 if a record interval is in progress.  
25 A record interval is deemed to be in progress if a punch in signal has been received and no corresponding punch out signal has been received. If a record interval is in progress, the reallocated block is tagged for storage at functional block 109. If the block is not full, at decision block 104, or after tagging the block for storage at

functional block 109, a determination is made if a punch out signal has been received at decision block 110. If no punch out signal has been received the system returns to decision block 104. Otherwise, once the punch out signal is received, at functional block 111 the blocks containing the following one second of input data are tagged for storage.

Figure 4 is a diagram of editing using a media file with the record handles of one embodiment of the invention. The user view event list 200 is composed of three events 211, 212, and 213. Events 211 and 213 are from media file 1. Event 212 corresponds with rerecorded segment in 208 of media file 1. Event 212 is provided from media file 3 which has been recorded in accordance with one embodiment of the invention. In this example, record handles 214 and 215 are <sup>two</sup>three samples long. Nominal punch in point 202 and the nominal punch out point 203 are the default boundaries of what the user sees in the event list for the track. However, because of the record handles the effective punch in point and punch out point can be moved up to three samples earlier for the punch in point or three samples later for the punch out point. Thus, while the default user event list would be for example 1, 0, 10; 3, 3, 10; 1, 20, 10 (following the format media file ID, offset, length) the user could shift the end points 206 and 207 of event 212 to be 205 and 210 with a resulting event list being 1, 0, 8; 3, 1, 14; and 1, 22, 8. Other shifts are of course possible. This shifts the effective punch in point of media file 3 to point 204. While there need be no explicit shift of nominal punch out point 203, in the above example if no record handle 215 existed, an error would be generated.

Numerous other editing possibilities exist given the existence of the record handles. For example, if the media file record interval of media file 3 is out of sync with other tracks (not shown), a user can simply slide the effective punch in point to an earlier sample and maintain the same length thereby resyncing the tracks. Also

as noted above, because the typical block size does not provide perfect granularity, there may be more extra input data actually stored to the media file than the, e.g. one second record handle. In such case, the system may either permit the user to access all stored data or restrict the user to the explicitly set record handle size.

- 5 While the invention is particularly useful in an audio context, it would also be suitable for use with other continuous stream media such as, without limitation, video and Musical Instrument Digital Interface (MIDI) data. All of these options are within the scope and contemplation of the invention.

- 10 In the foregoing specification, the invention has been described with reference to specific embodiments thereof. It will, however, be evident that various modifications and changes can be made thereto without departing from the broader spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the appended claims. The specification and drawings are, accordingly, to be regarded in an illustrative rather  
15 than a restrictive sense. Therefore, the scope of the invention should be limited only by the appended claims.